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Most did not show displeasure at sounds unpleasant to the normal ear, while many did show antipathy to certain tones or noises not commonly unpleasant. The rhythm of the metronome pleased about one-third of them, and all found the music-box agreeable. The ways of expressing pleasure were various, but always exactly the same in a given individual. The emotion reached its height in 5-20 seconds; after 2-5 minutes it gave way to rather sudden fatigue. If the music continued, another accession of emotion followed, after an interval of indifference, but all reaction failed after 15-20 minutes of continuous playing. Five could hum tunes and learn to hum new ones. In five cases of acquired motor aphasia, the musical sense, both active and passive, was injured or destroyed, while in three of congenital origin it persisted; of twelve that were aphasic from intellectual defect, only two failed to respond. The response of such defectives, especially as compared with that to other aesthetic stimuli, testifies to the very fundamental nature of rhythm and music.

On Alternating Sounds. Dr. F. Boas. Amer. Anthropologist, Vol. II, p. 47, Jan. 1889.

"Alternating sounds" in language are such as may stand interchangeably the one for the other. A philologist in reducing a savage language to writing may at one time write *pâc*, at another *bas* for the same word. These variations are due, as the author believes, not to real alternations of the sounds, but to alternations of apperception on the part of the hearer. In the same way he explains the mishearing of words attributed to "sound-blindness" (see experiments of Miss S. E. Wiltse, AMER. JOUR. PSY. I, 702). The philologist on hearing a sound that falls between two familiar ones apperceives it first as one and then as the other, or he may hear sounds really different as one and the same. In the "sound-blindness" experiments the mishearing is not entirely at random; but the sensation of some letter-sound or word, varying slightly for some reason from the usual one, is heard as some other sound or word known to exist in the language

Un nouveau cas de guérison d'aveugle-né. CHARLES DUNAN. Revue Philosophique, January, 1889.

A little girl, thirteen years old, was successfully operated upon for congenital cataract in the right eye, the left being hopelessly lost. Her previous seeing had been limited to distinguishing day and night. Two days after the operation the bandages were removed and a few tests made by the surgeon. Eight days later she was seen by Dunan and other tests made. Her perception of depth in space (monocular, of course) was very imperfect. She did not, however, perceive objects as in her eye or touching it, but saw them projected apparently at an indeterminate distance. Her perception of form, size, and direction was good. She said a disk of paper was round and white (she had seen some round objects and been taught the colors since the operation); she told which was the larger of two rectangles of paper; she reached in the right direction to grasp objects. The author goes to some trouble to prove that her condition was practically unchanged from the first, a thing which it is hardly necessary to say does not take the place of proper experi-